NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.

MANAGER. GROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatche must be addressed New York HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII No. 254

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Brooms PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - RIP VAN WINKLE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal street.-Tors GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—Paris IN POMMERS—WER ISST MIT-IN WARRSALON—EROFER KARSE

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-night streets.—Tunopoux Tuomas' Popular Garden Concrets, commencing at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.-MR. HARRISON'S GRAN

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Micholas Hotel.—White, Cotton Ind Sharplay's Misstret and Variety Combination in a Light and Pleasing Entertainment—Richard No. III.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broad way and Twenty third street.—Ermiopian Songs. Ballads, Dancing, Bublisques, &c.—Mozartical Concento. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 355 Broadway, or the Motropolitan Hotel-In their Ethiopian Entiments, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.

Opera with the German Accent.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, Ecceptractures, Burkesques, &c.—Southern Flirtations—Kill Troyatore.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocatism. Nagro Minstrelly, Burlesques, Ballet Diver-tone and Company of the Days of Maximiliay. Matine at 2% of Clock.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERAHOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue,—Harr & Kerns' Combination Troupe,—Singing, Dancing, Burlesque and Pantonine. The Miser of Chatuan Street.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMINE, BUELSSQUES, ETHIOPIAN
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—COUSIN SCHNE

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 60) Broadway. -THE

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookive. - Ethiopian Missirilay, Ballads and Bublesques. - Ill Radio Apri-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. 818 BIOD AND ALL COURSE DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 11, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 10.

The second session of the North German Parliament,

the first assemblage under the new constitution, was opened by the King of Prussia in Berlin. King Wil liam delivered a speech cordial in tone and comprehen sive in promises of measures of solid reform and public utility. He concluded by assuring the members that their "work will be a work of peace."

Garibaldi was not entertained at dinner by the Prussian Minister in Florence. The Shah of Prussia is to visit the Emperor of Russia. The Doncaster, England, races commenced vesterday,

Many prominent events came off before a large at tendance of people.

Consols closed at 94 9-18, for money, in London. Five-twentles were at 73% in London, and 76% in

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy at a decline of one-eighth of a penny, middling uplands rating at 93/d. Bread toff; and provisions firm.

Our European files, by way of Quebec, dated to the

29th of August, report interesting mail details cable despatches to that day.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health met yesterday. A request from without waiting for an inquest, as the bodies would not keep much longer; and, according to the request, no ners could be obtained, some of them being out of town or unwell, and one of them being drunk. The subject, after debate, was dropped, as being outside the jurisdiction of the Board. The regular weekly state

A committee of the Republican General Union Committee waited upon General Sickles yesterday and in vitad him to speak before them at the Cooper Institute in vindication of his policy as a soldier citizen. The General thanked them for the courtesy, but declined the invitation for the present on grounds of military

The body of Shaughnessy, the engineer, was found among the rutes at the scene of the recent boiler exon on Twenty-eighth street yesterday: The bodies of the other dead are still lying in the neighborhood

awaiting the coroner's investigation.

The Ofteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Society was held yesterday in the small chapel of the New York University. In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Professor Ed Parrish of Philadelphia. The business was chiefly confined to organization and the admission of new members. The engineer of the projected bridge over East rive

has made his report. He states that the bridge will ter minate at Chatham square, in New York, and near Ful feet, and the centre span will be 160 feet above high water mark. The total cost of the structure is estimated minute figures at \$6,675,537, and it will permit of the transportation of five hundred thousand persons over i

A cine has finally been obtained to the robbers of the stelen bonds in the possession of Leonard W. Jerome ceived in Washington, and the bonds have been traced the recovery of all the bonds and the capture of the

The excitement in Brooklyn is nonsiderable over the alleged fraudulent operations among the bigh revenue officials. Deputy Collector Alien has published a card declaring the whole charge to be malicious, but withholding further developments on his own side of the ontroversy until his principal, Mr. Callicott, returns from Washington. Daspatches from Washington state that the Secretary of the Treasury does not feel authorities rized to suspend Collector Callicott, on the report of the Metropolitan floard. He has directed that all the papers in reference to the matter in possession of the Board b

seat to him.

The steamship Etns, Captain Bridgeman, of the In to-day for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown.

stock market was dult yesterday morning, but afterwards became active and strong, and closed with an upward tendency. Government securities were steady. Gold closed at 14876

MISCELLAN EOUS.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the report ntion was read, Mr. Greeley, in a speech on the article on Finances and Canals, referred to the 10th of September as the day of final adjournment, and then packing his traps left the room as if he did not intend to return, but during the evening session he again made his appearance. A reso directing the Canal Board to examine into the capacity of certain canal locks was adopted. A division ing called on the motion to report progress in the ation of the capals and duances, it was discove

and that a quorum was not present.
The Funish Congress at Cleveland adjourned yester-

day. A declaration of principles was adopted and ma The rest of the proceedings were intended to be kept profoundly secret. The members were strictly sworn to secreey, and a proposition to admit women to the circles was voted down, because it was proverbla that they could not keep a secret. Nevertheless through some mysterious agency the whole proceed ings are published this morning. Mr. Roberts read a private account of his mission to Europe and his conference with the revolutionary leaders there who were busily engaged in spending all the money contributed to them in pleasure. The report of the Secretary of War, showing the army to number nine the indred men, with about twenty thousand rifles on hand mion with the Stevens party was perfected, and Roberts was re-elected President. He only accepted, however after \$250,000 was pledged for the furthe cause. The Irish bonds were stated to be worth twenty cents on the dollar. The plan of the next campaign and ail the minutise attending a grand movement were left for the consideration of the military officers.

Another batch of the correspondence concerning the Alabama claims has been published. Lord Stanley, in his despatch dated May 24, which was handed Mr. Seward by Sir Frederick Bruce, while the two were fishing at Auburn during the summer, consents to arbitration provided two distinct tribunals are established—one decide the responsibility incurred by the British govern-ment in the depredations committed by the rebel privateers, and the other to adjudicate the general ch on both sides. To this, Mr. Seward, in a despatch dated August 12, objects as unnecessary, claiming that if there should be two tribunals, they should be clothed with the

ame powers.

The elections in Montana yesterday resulted in the return of Kavanaugh (democrat) to Congress by fifteen hundred majority, and an almost unanimously demo ratio Legislature.

General Canby yesterday issued an order requiring alr returned rebels in his district who voluntarily exile hemselves after the war to render up their paroles within thirty days.

Ben Wade made a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, yester day. There was not much enthusiasm manifested among his audience, which was composed of only about five hundred persons. He expressed his conviction that the country was in a perilous crisis and that the Presi-dent intended to enforce his policy at the point of the bayonet. In private conversa marked that the late Amnesty proclamation was a war upon the Union, and that impeachment ought to be ex-

ocratic mass meeting was held in Baltimore last night to ratify the new constitution of Maryland. From fifteen to twenty thousand persons were in attendance.
Speeches were made by Governor Swann and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of a devotion to the republican form of government, denunciatory of the constitution of 1864, and congratulating California and

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention meet to-day in Worcester, Strong efforts are being made by the party leaders to get rid of the local questions of liquor license and prohibition, which are threatening to divide and weaken the party. At a meeting in Worces ter last night speeches were made by Messrs, Boutwell, R. A. Dans, James M. Stone and others, who favored the abandonment of local issues for affairs more directly

Our letters from the South this morning contain mat ters of interest from Virginia, South Carolina, Alabams

Despatches from Superintendent Denman, at Omaha tate that the Sioux and Cheyennes had expressed a desire to be peaceful, and had voluntarily agreed to surrender up some women and children whom they had

The fever is reported as very bad at Key West, Fiorida. Two more of the Gulf cable hands had died in the hospitals, and the third assistant engineer of the Lenaped had also died. His body was refused burial on shore,

donths in New Orleans yesterday.

A bank teller in Savannah attempted to abscond or Saturday night; with \$9,000 belonging to the bank. He shipped on a schooner for Havana, but she sprung s and was compelled to put back, when he was

The Maine Election-A Response to Callfornia.

Maine responds to California. The popular voice from the Pacific is echoed back across the continent from the Atlantic coast. Personal equabbles among the party leaders and dissensions among the rank and file on the spoils were, according to the bewildered radicals, the causes of the republican defeat in California, while Puritanical whiskey, ale and eider laws are the solution of the fearful falling off in the party vote in Maine as compared with last year's elections. But these personal quarrels among the party managers on the Pacific coast, and these disturbing liquor laws on the Atlantic coast, are only straws borne along on the current of public opinion. In the elections of last autumn the republican party reached its culminating point in the ascending scale. It has passed the summit of the mountain of victory, and is descending on the other side. So it was with the old whig party, after its sweeping triumph in 1840.

And so it was with the late great national proslavery democratic party, after its overwhelming election of poor Pierce in 1852.

The election of Harrison was carried as by whirlwind on the financial blunders, corruptions and disasters of Van Buren's administra-In the contest the whigs pleaded that a United States Bank had become "an obsolete idea." As soon, however, as the whigs were established in power they set about the reestablishment of a national "fiscal agent," or fiscal corporation," under the lead of Henry Clay in the Senate; but, defeated in this scheme by the vetoes of President Tyler, the disintegration of the party commenced and rapidly brought about its dissolution. Poor Pierce was elected as by popular acclamation, North and South, on the platform of Clay's great compromise measures of 1850 on the slavery question, on the basis of the old Missouri compromise; but two years after their grand success poor Pierce and the democratic leaders in Congress fell from grace, in their repeal of the Missouri compromise-a repeal which brought out in the Kansas border ruffian imbroglio the opening overture of the late bloody Southern pro-slavery rebellion.

Now, in both these examples, in which the greatest party victories resulted in the greatest party disasters, there is a fearful warning to the republican party touching the violation of their piedges and promises to the country. The whig party, after its sweeping triumph of 1840, forgot its pledges in attempting the reestablishment of a national bank, and it was abandoned by the people. The democratic party under poor Pierce turned its back upon its pledges on the slavery question, and opened that Pandora's box of troubles which resulted in the formation and elevation to power of the present republican party. This great party. sustained through all the war, and sustained in its Congressional scheme of Southern reconstruction, as embodied in the constitutional amendment, made the Isane of last year's State elections-this great party, we say, so splendidly supported by the people from 1860 to its overwhelming success of 1866, is now, from the violation of its pledges and its disorganizing policy, on the road to ruin.

The overthrow and dissolution of the late insolvent and domineering slaveholding Southeru eligarchy were accepted by the North as shall not be associated to hear at any moment

glorious results, and all measures of reconstruction legitimately resting upon this idea were approved by the loyal States. Hence their powerful endorsement of the constitu-tional amendment submitted to the States from Congress as the basis of Southern restoration But while the obligeration of the old Southern oligarchy is one thing, the transfer of the Southern political balance of power in our national affairs to the emancipated Southern blacks is quite another thing. It is against this new and dangerous experiment of Southern negro supremacy that a spontaneous revolt in the Northern public mind has set in, from Maine to California, as developed in these late elections.

What is to follow in Pennsylvania and New York may now almost be demonstrated from the republican losses in Maine. A proportionate falling off in the party vote in Pennsylvania and New York will revolutionize both these States by heavy majorities. And majorities may now be confidently expected; not because President Johnson's blundering policy is approved; not because the people are turning at last for relief to the seven times rejected copperhead democracy; but because the republican party has proved faithless to its promises and pledges, and because an independent and intelligent people are casting about for a new organization under new leaders and new measures adapted to the new order of things.

The War Fever in Europe Not Yet Abated.

Whatever the cause, the fact is undeniable and patent to all the world that Europe is unwilling, almost beyond precedent, to settle down into a condition of trustful contentment and repose. The certainty, if not the necessity, of a great and general conflict, has taken a firm hold of the public mind. Business men, as a natural consequence, are filled with fear: trade is paralyzed, and money lies uscless in the vaults of the banks in the different commercial centres. It is in vain that peace speeches are delivered and peace manifestoes issued by those who are supposed to hold the key of the position. Still the distrust continues, and the most trifling cause is sufficient

to renew or increase the excitement. For some days past a better state of feeling was man festing itself. The peaceful assurances of France and Austria, and the annarent willingness of Prussia to accept them, were not without a certain quieting influence on the public mind. Uneasiness, we learn from Monday's telegram, is again making itself visible. It will not in the least surprise us if the recent and perhaps unguarded utterances of the Grand Duke at Baden should have the effect of begetting new and even serious complications. Occurring so soon after the Salzburg meeting, and on the very heels of the Emperor's peace proclamations, the Grand Duke's words cannot be particularly agreeable either to the Emperor bimself or to the French people. When it is borne in mind that at an interview between the two rulers, not many weeks since, Napoleon distinctly stated to the Grand Duke that "closer relations on the part of the Cabinet of Carlsruhe and the Cabinet of Berlin than those which now subsisted would be viewed by him with displeasure"-when this is borne in mind, the words of the Grand Duke read like words of defiance. What will Napoleon do? is the question which many are naturally asking.

Indifferent Napoleon cannot be. The policy recommended by the Grand Duke is large and sweeping beyond what it was natural to expect. He advocates not merely the cultivation of closer relations with the North German Confederation, but alliance; and alliance, as the Grand Duke well knows, means virtual incorporation with Prussia. Prussia is supreme in the North German Parliament, and Prussia. unchecked, controls its entire military strength, If Baden takes this step the presumption is that Hesse, Witrtemburg and Bavaria will follow. The governments of these States may Duke of Baden, but among the people the feeling is deep and the cry is loud for national union. It may be impossible for the governments to resist, even though so disposed. As the example of the Grand Duchy of Baden may prove contagious, much will depend on he course which she will now follow. If she seeks incorporation with North Germany, will Nanoleon be daring enough to attempt to arevent it? If the government and people of the Duchy are of one mind there is but one way in which Napoleon can make such an attempt, and that is by marching his troops into the Duchy. What, then, will follow? Prussia will pour ber legions down upon the invader, and the united German people will arise as one man and stand by the champion of their rights. s Napoleon daring enough to take such a sten Everything foretokens the rapid consolidation of Germany under Prussian supremacy. If Napoleon can calmly endure it we see cause for alarm. If he cannot, or will not

endure it, the crisis is near at hand. While uncertainty reigns in the West mat ters are no better in the East. The Grand Turk, made wiser and more liberal by his recent tour, has promised to grant reforms and to remove all disabilities from his Christian subjects. It remains, however, to be seen whether anything which he can now do will reconcile them to the continuance of his rule. The Christian subjects of the Sultan object less to the laws under which they live than to the fact that they live under Mohammedan rule. Their desire, therefore, is not for reform. but to be placed under a Christian government. Russia alone of all the European Powers openly acknowledges this fact although of Russia it must also be said she acknowledges and makes use of the fact to her own advantage. Reformation the Sultan may find somewhat difficult to accomplish; but we are desirous at least that he have the opportunity of making the experiment.

Thus much also it is safe to sav: So soon war breaks out in the West war will break out in the East, and so soon as war breaks out it either direction Italy will take advantage of the opportunity and march upon Rome. Looking at the political horizon of Europe, we cannot say it is promising, but we should consider ourselves guilty of rashness if we said that war was inevitable.

The Disturbance in Porto Rico.

It appears that the discontented inhabitants of Porto Rico are at length determined to follow in the wake of the other colonies of Old Spain. They are thoroughly disgusted with the bleeding process which the mother country has applied to them for so many centuries, and we

that they have thrown off the yoke which so oppresses them. At first, however, the revolution takes the direction, very singularly, of the revolution in Spain itself. It may even be caused by the emissaries of the revolutionists on the Peninsula. A diversion of Spanish troops to the West India possessions would be of great advantage to General Prim in his warlike movements on the southern slope of the Pyrenees. Be it what it may, it shows a discontent on the part of the Spanish West Indies which must soon result in the independence of the islands, and their natural gravitation toward the United States, to which country they really belong.

Congress and the People.

The very serious and critical aspect of our national affairs is beginning to fill the public mind with sad forebodings. It is doubtful whether in the darkest days of the late civil war the public pulse ever indicated a worse condition of things than it now does. Men ask each other when they meet how the political problem is to be solved, and all confess their inability to supply a satisfactory answer. In the meantime commerce languishes, the revenues diminish, the credit of the government as expressed in the relations of gold to currency-wanes, and the Southern section of the country, which formerly, through its staple products, added so largely to the wealth of the whole nation, is no longer a source of prosperity, but of expense and trouble; and all because, after having made every sacrifice to put down the rebellion, we were not willing, after it was put down, to sacrifice party prejudices in order to sanctify and make lasting the work which our armies had accomplished.

Every one knows that it is in the interest of party alone that the reconstruction of the South has been delayed and prevented. No matter how men may attempt to explain and defend the action of Congress in the matter, the plain, simple truth forces itself on the mind at the last, that the object of all legislation on the subject has been to render impossible the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. That object has been thus far attained; and from present appearances it would be perfectly safe to say that, should the republican party retain its present ascendancy, the present generation will not see the Southern States restored to the Union on the same footing as the other States. It may be that some or all of them will, in the course of a few years, go through the form of reinstatement, but it will only be a mere sham and delusion-a gross mockery. The right of selfgovernment will have been denied to the men of our own race in those States, and political power will have been handed over to the descendants of Congo savages. That is the only sort of restoration which is contemplated by Congress; and improbable as that may seem. there is an evident intent on the part of Congress to carry out that programme.

But will the people of the United States

consent to such a degradation of their great republic? Even if the inhabitants of the Northern States entertained no feeling towards the white men and women and children of the South but that of hate (which, we thank God, is far from being the case), would they, on their own account, agree for one moment to the proposition that the former slaves of the cotton and rice plantations should have an equal voice in the national councils with the representatives of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio? To that plain issue must it come; to that plain issue it has already come. Congress, through its legislation and through its instruments in the South, has shown its determination that all political power there shall be transferred from the white race to the black; and Congress assumes that in this policy it has the support of the people of the North. Is there good ground for any such assumption? We do not believe there is. We know that the unpopularity of President Johnson has tended o creat the idea that the people approve the destructive policy of Congress; but there is no real foundation for that idea. The people may have thought, and did think, that Congress was sincerely intent on its desire to reconstitute the Union on a basis of perfect equality between all the States, and that Mr. Johnson was unwisely thwarting Congress-in the execution of that design. Such a delusion cannot exist to-day. Congress has shown either that it designs to perpetuate the exclusion of the Southern States, or that if they are to be readmitted it is to be only after their political status has been thoroughly Africanized. Let the people ask themselves whether they are prepared for either of these alternatives, and they are not, then let measures be taken, through public meetings, through the ballot and otherwise, to give expression to the public sentiment. We care not for President Johnson or for Congress, for the democratic party or for the republican party; but we do care for the glory and greatness and prosperity of the American republic, which are being cruelly and ruthlessly sacrificed for petty partisan purposes. Again we appeal to the people to take such steps in the elections for Congress. in public assemblages and in private conferences, as will convince their representatives that Congress must not persist in the policy it has inaugurated, and which is as abborrent to sound judgment as it is in utter repudiationaccording to Mr. Thad Stevens' boast-of the constitution, under which alone Congress has any power to legislate at all.

Our Reports of the Spiritualist Convention. We have faithfully laid before the readers of the HERALD, day by day, the proceedings, sayings and doings of that very curious convention of Spiritualists at Cleveland, and yesterday we published a highly interesting and graphic account of the closing scenes. No one who has a relish for what is funny and ridiculous, or who wants to keep up with the extraordinary movements of the time, should fail to read the correspondence. The "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," "Jack, the Giant Killer." "Baron Munchausen." or "Gulliver's Travels" are not more amusing or extravagant than the doings and expressed ideas and experience of these Spiritualists. Dreams of the wildest imagination-of poets run mad-could not exceed their absurdities, mixed up with religion, ethics, philosophy, infidelity an sensualism. But however much we may con demn the charlatans who use this so-called Spiritualism for their own purposes, or laugh at the silly dupes, we should not forget that they are not the only charlatans or dupes in the world. What else than charlatans are Beeche and the other preachers of his New England school, who delude their hearers and the pub-

lie by pretending to preach Christianity, when they have no more faith in Christ than Renan or Voltaire? What greater dupes are the weak-minded old women, with and without breeches, who listen to these apostles of modern nonsense called Spiritualism, than the congregation of Plymouth church, who pretend to be following or believe they are following a religion which the "pastor" has no faith in! All alike is humbug or charlatanism, and one has about as much moral influence as the other. What is the meaning of this strange movement of Spiritualism combined with infidelity on one hand, and of infidelity mixed with and covered up by religious pretences on the other? De need a new religion? Is the world going through a process of preparation for another religious advent?

An Important Mission to Europe-The

Chevaller Wikoff Departs Suddenly. Great diplomatico-financial enterprises are on foot; for that acute, wise, witty, philosophical, much known but not altogether understood mortal, the Chevaller Wikoff, has gone to Europe-on a mission, of course; on a mission worthy a philosopher and a friend of humanity, having in view a noble object. He went away in the Scotia, quietly, suddenly, mysteriously even; so that we might almost describe his exit by allusion to the familiar Arabs, who have so often folded their tentsin current literature-and stolen away. We might use this Illustration, except, indeed, that the tents of our city life, our brown stone fronts, are inconvenient for folding, and that no well dressed gentleman can consider himself complimented in being compared with the scantily clothed sons of the desert. Wikoff indeed kept his plans and purposes close; went away mum as a mummy, not even exciting suspicion by pretending to be communicative; and all this, of course, was conduct quite becoming a diplomat of the first-vintage. But while he is tossing on the Atlantic, happy in the notion that he has kept his own counsel so well, we will just whisper his secret in the public ear, keeping to ourselves how we found it out. He goes in the interest of the new Atlantic cable enterprise, promising to put two continents on intimate terms by securing immediate magnetic connection between New York and Brest.

Much of the details of this enterprise, it is

supposed, has to be arranged with that man of

practical sagacity, the Emperor of France; hence the necessity for a first class diplomat, and the connection of our Chevalier with such a mate rial fact as a telegraph; for perhaps Wikoff has easy access to his Majesty. It is quite safe to say that he ought to have; since, not to mention the days when they were fellow prisoners in the same stone walls, it is a truth that Napoleon is indebted not a little to this diplomat for the very security and ease in which he holds his throne to-day. Wikoff was peculiarly active in bringing to a happy solution troubles that threatened to end in a war between France and the United States-a war that might have left but little of the Napoleonic dynasty. This, in leed, was a delicate and graceful bringing of the continents to understand one another-an anticipation of the purpose of the cable. It was just at the close of our great war, when the sudden coming of peace surprised France in flagrante delicto-with her hands on prostrate Mexico. We had an immense and fine army, and the generals clamored for the order to cross the Rio Grande. The whole press roared that the Mexican expedition had been founded on the assumption of our ruin, and that we had now an opportunity to give practical evidence to Europe of our vitality. What would the government do? It was a critical moment. War with France would have been popular; it was even argued that it would bridge over our national troubles. France stood like a guilty culprit helpless before us. Should she fight us we had the power to bend her like a wisp of straw; Tet shame prevented her precipitate retreat.

ent the Roving Diplomat came on the scene. He saw President Johnson and drew from him amiable expressions as to France; that it was far from our policy to push her to the wall-only that she ought to lose no time in getting out of Mexico while she might do it gracefully ; sentiments that it would have been impossible for formal official intercourse to use or hear, but which, once conveyed, were just the ones calculated to put France at her ease and facilitate her escape from an awkward position. Our diplomat next turned up in Paris, where he and Napoleon sat on softer cushions and ate better breakfasts than they used to get in their hotel at Ham Napoleon was just then fresh from Biarritz and his conferences with another distinguished diplomat; and probably if any one had played "twenty questions" with him he could have guessed there would soon be war in Germany. War in Germany would make it necessary that France should have her hands iree; and who more welcome than the man who could give an exact account of the position of the United States and of the one way in which the Mexican business should be closed up? There came at about this time mutual messages to the public from Johnson and Napoleon as to the withdrawal of the French from the territory of our neighbor, and the cloud that threatened war between France and the United States was blown away-thanks to the happy facility of our Chevalier in helping awkward mortality over delicate ground.

And now comes the necessity for a new Atlantic cable. The cable now in operation has shown the great practical value of such a means of communication; but as it is in the hands of the English-as it has British soil at either end-it is obvious that the insular littleness of British politics may at any moment set the continents wide asunder as ever. That will not do in this age of progress. France, continental Europe, must have its own independent connection with this seat of future empire; this half-way house to the Indies; this depot of the world's wealth; and we believe we do not go too far in saying that immediate telegraphic connection between Brest and New York is already a favorite idea with the Emperor. Our laws for landing marine cables, as well as for establishing the connections in every way, are very liberal. We have only to get over the difficulties of detail that always count for much in matters like this; but with such an accomplished manipulator of nice points in the field as Wikoff there is little to fear in this respect, and therefore it is with eminent satisfaction, and anticipating the greatest of all his triumphs, that we chronicle the important departure of the great diplomat. May Neptune, proverbially sore-headed, behave himself dealier to be landed on the other and in the full possession of his many faculties and virtues!

Who Owns Callicott ?

cently for once, and suffer the illustrious Chev-

A few years ago, when Theophilus C. Callicott, of Brooklyn, was elected Speaker of the State Assembly, Greeley and Weed became rivals for his ownership. With an eye to future lobby transactions, Weed endorsed a twelve hundred dollar draft, the proceeds of which were supposed to have found their way into Callicott's pocket, pending the bargain by which he was made Speaker, and at the close of his brief career in the Assembly Greeley stumped his district for his re-election, and he was badly beaten. But a change has come over the spirit of the dream. Callicott is under charges for fraud as a United States revenue collector, and neither the political broker nor the philosopher is willing to own him. Greeley attempts to fasten the responsibility of Callicott's appointment upon Weed, while Weed repudiates the charge, and declares that Greeley is the true Mecenas of the questionable collector. Let us have further light upon this important question. Who owns Callicott!

The Terrible Boiler Explosion

The frightful boiler explosion in Twentyeighth street, of which we published a full account yesterday, should be fully investigated and the facts made known. We are too much is the babit of calling such catastrophes accidents, and pass them over as if they were inevitable; as matters of course. If these explosions and other so-called similar accidents were rare, we might endeavor to palliate the consequences in this way : but the truth is, the cause in most cases is downright carelessness and reckless ness. There is no fatality about them, but gross and criminal neglect of duty somewhere. There are paid inspectors everywhere in the State, whose duty it is to see that all steam boilers and machinery are kept in a safe and sound working condition. Was the boiler at No. 258 Twenty-eighth street in that condition ? Employers are too ready to employ men as engineers and managers of machinery who know nothing about the business because they can get them for low wages. Was this the case here? Let us have a thorough investigation of the catastrophe. Let us know who is to blame, and how to avoid a recurrence of suc

RISTORI.

Preparations at the Theatre Francais-The

a dreadful explosion.

Great Tragedienne Expected To-day. The expectation of the habitues of the Theatre France ais, in Fourteenth street, begins to wax imp Ristori not arriving yesterday, as was by some expected. The Europe, of the Havre and Brest line, did not, ever, put in an appearance at pier No. 50 North river, having salled from Brest on the 31st ultimo, and consequently having as yet been but eleven days on the sage. There is some probability that the steamer may arrive in the course of to-day, though the arrive not anticipated at an earlier date than to-morn

Meantime, at the theatre in Fourteenth street extensive preparations are being made for the debut of the queen of tragedy in a reportory of new rôles, which, with a just perception of the value of American appreciwith a just perception of the value of American appreciation, she has selected expressly for her second visit to the metropolis of the west, and no pains and expense are being spared on the part of lessee and manager to render Ristori's second appearance on the New York boards one of greater brilliancy and cide than was the former one. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated, relitted and repainted, and new seats of more comfortable and luxurious pattern than these they replace have been introduced. The parquet has been lowered a little, with a view to improve the ventiation of that section, and the general plan of illumination has been so altered and improved as to afford a more equable and uniform light in all parts of the building. The scenery has all been repainted and renovated, and wardrobes and draperies have been overhabled and put in the best condition.

The new curtain is from the hand, in point of painting, of the famous scene painter to the new opera house in Paris, M. Clerie, and is said to be in the artist's best manner. The conception is certainly felicitous, though we nears peculiar, and represents the god Anotia

altting in judgment on Music and the Drama, both sonified by their appropriate classical goddesses. In foreground sits History—Clio the representation muscalled, by way of retaining an odor of the classical—sphenographs the decision upon a ponderous folio. I painting is bordered at the foot and on the sides wit drapery of velvet of garnet color, fringed with and with this is completed the renovation of the trionic temple for the advent of the great tragedienne Important additions have also been made to the matic troupe engaged to support Ristori in her Santici, Beniancino de Antoinette, The new play, Marie Antoinette, a Antoneta, 18 one written at the spend Glaco.

dilion to Ristori and troupe, are expected by the Madama La Grange and Batéman's count opera making in all a galaxy of foreign talent seldom together in the cabin of a single ocean steamer.

AMUSEMENTS

The Bowery Theatre. which has had a successful run in London, was produced on Monday evening on the poards of the Old Bowery, good, the principal characters being well supported, and the piece has been put upon the stage with all the advantages which scenic effect can produce. The story of the play is that of the usual popular novel, and contains the customary villain, the stelen money, the trial scene, the partings, despair, meetings and joy of the lovers, who are, of course, the herome and the hero. Mildred, the principal character of the play, is admirably rendered by Mrs. W. G. Jones, who appears to improve on every fresh part she enacts, while Mr. Studiey played Clement Morris, the good son and infestibly honorable lover, up to the proper pitch of the novel from whence the play has been dramatized. Mr. Ingledon does the sharp, practised attorney very abir, and Mr. Marsten as the comical Toby Mapietop, the father of innumerable pairs of twins, provoked rears of laughter from the patrons of the Bowery. Miss Nellie Taylor, with a little more practice, will represent the hanghty, would-be-aristocrat, Lady Euphemia, to the life, and the minor characters all act up to the stars that shine above their cribit. One of the best scene of the play is that of the trial, where Midred stands at the bar charged with, robbert, a crune of which she is innocant; but she is afraid to disclose the real perpetrator of the theft, because she would criminate oid Job Morris, the father of Clement, her lover. At the close of this scene the part of Mrs. Jones becomes most pathetic, and is any genuine a piece of acting as has been seen for a long time. The plot all hinges on a vow, and the villain of the piece, John Barjon, whose cooking eccentricities and utterly schlat nature are admirably broughs out by Mr. Winters. The last scene of the natempted marder of Midred by her putative father, John Barjon, on the banks of the Thames, is about the most semiational in the piece, as Clement rishes in to the resone at the very nick of time, saves Mildred, universal happiness, red fire and grand. The midre will have a long run, judging by the reception aiready acco good, the principal characters being well supported, and the piece has been put upon the stage with all the advan-

German Stadt Thentre.

The reappearance of Mr. Theodore L'Arronge and the engagement of Madame L'Arronge, who makes her first debut on the American stage, will doubtless prove. a successful hit on the part of the managers of the Stadt theatre, while the production of Henrich's comic operatia, with music by Franz Suppes the compo operetta, with music by Franz Supples (the composer Ten Maidens and No Lover), appears to be equally it worship received by the large audiences that nightly the house. The music of the "Resulfied Galathet shows considerable promise and power, although the is a little sameness throughout, which might easily remedied by the introduction of shother good but men for Mr. It Arrongs and the abscission of one or so of the part pieces. The overture opens with a soft a peggio movement, which gradually changes to a light measure, which introduces the beautiful songs of toperetta. The solo of Ganymede in the third scene a charming contraits cong and is descreadly encountered.